contributory trademark infringement in violation of federal law and the common law of the State of California.

- 397. The actions of *RICO Defendants* if not enjoined, will continue. Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial consisting of, among other things, diminution in the value of the trade-dress and **AdEngine** methods and goodwill associated with the **Music. Me** trade mark, and injury to Plaintiff's business and **Property.**
- 398. By reason of, and but for the foregoing, the *RICO Defendants* actions have been illegal willful and outrageous and undertaken with reckless indifference to the rights of Plaintiffs, and as such Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of punitive or exemplary damages to be determined by a jury.

Vicarious Trademark Infringement

- Entities specifically, without limitation, Jingit Holding, Jingit LLC., and Jingit Financial and US Bank in the unauthorized use of the trade-dress of Indiezone, together with the unauthorized use of the Music.Me trademark, and other confusingly similar variations thereof, in commerce to advertise, market, and sell Jingit.com memberships for participation in merchant-consumer engagement—via the unauthorized use of the AdEngine throughout the United States and California; in violation of federal law and the common law of the State of California.
- 400. The RICO Defendants each have the ability to control the actions of each Defendant and by licensing the advertising activities for the merchant Defendants Wal-Mart-General Electric Target DOE(s) and ROE(s) 1-10, they have derived a direct financial benefit from the illegal acts of the said Defendants.
- 401. The actions of the *RICO Defendants* and each other Defendant, if not enjoined, will continue. Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial consisting of, among other things, diminution in the value of and goodwill associated with the Muisc.Mc trademark, and injury to Plaintiff's business and Property.
- 402. By reason of, and but for the foregoing, the RICO Defendants actions have been illegal willful and outrageous and undertaken with reckless indifference to the rights of

Plaintiffs, and as such Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of punitive or exemplary damages to be determined by a jury.

Count XV.

Unfair Competition - Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 *(Against all RICO Defendants, Jingit LLC and Music. Me)*

- 403. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "402" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.
- 404. Defendants have engaged in unlawful business acts or practices by committing acts including misappropriation of confidential information computer fraud, trespass, breach of contract, interference with business relationships, and other illegal acts and practices as alleged above, all in an effort to gain unfair competitive advantage over Plaintiffs.
- 405. These unlawful business acts or practices were committed pursuant to business activity related to Plaintiffs' IP and related support and maintenance for that software and Plaintiff unique processes.
- 406. The acts and conduct of Defendants constitute fraudulent, unlawful, and unfair competition as defined by California Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq.
- 407. Defendants' conduct constitutes violations of numerous state and federal statutes and codes, including, but not limited to, violation of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1030 et seq., receipt of stolen property, Cal. Penal Code § 496, unauthorized access to computers, Cal. Penal Code § 502, wire fraud, 18 U.S.C. § 1343, violation of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962, fraud and related activity in connection with an access device, 18 U.S.C. § 1029, and violation of the Stored Communications Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2701.
- 408. Defendants' conduct also constitutes trespass to chattels, intentional interference with prospective economic advantage, negligent interference with prospective economic advantage, and unjust enrichment.
- 409. Defendants have improperly and unlawfully taken commercial advantage of Plaintiffs confidential, proprietary, and copyrighted software their support materials, the

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underlying processes and applications. In light of Defendants' conduct, it would be inequitable to allow Defendants to retain the benefit of the funds obtained though the unauthorized and unlawful use of that property.

- 410. Defendants' unfair business practices have unjustly minimized competitive Plaintiffs' advantages and have caused and are causing Plaintiff's to suffer damages.
- 411. By reason of such unfair competition, Plaintiffs have also suffered irreparable injury and, unless Defendants are enjoined from such unfair competition, will continue to suffer irreparable injury, whereby Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.
- 412. Defendants should be compelled to disgorge and/or restore any and all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits they may have obtained in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq., including, but not limited to, returning any revenue earned from the unlawful and unfair use of Plaintiffs' stolen property, and should be enjoined from further unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practices.

Count XVI.

Computer Data Access and Fraud Act Cal. Penal Codes §§ 496 and 502 *(RICO Defendants Rooke and Rogness)*

413. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "I" through "412" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.

Misappropriation of Confidential Information:

- 414. Defendants Rooke and Rogness have violated California Penal Codes §§496 and 502(c)(2) by willfully, intentionally, knowingly and fraudulently, without permission exceeding their former right of access and by taking, copying-possessing, deleting in excess 20,000 corporate e-mails, while making use of programs, data, and files from Plaintiffs' Server computer system, and/or computer networks-Server.
- 415. Plaintiffs are the exclusive owners of said data comprising Plaintiffs' **IP** and support materials, and which has been illegally obtained by Defendants as alleged above.

Damages:

416. By reason of and as a result of the acts Defendants Rooke and Rogness as a direct and proximate result of their unlawful conduct within the meaning of California Penal Code §§496 and 502. Defendants Rooke and Rogness have caused damage to Plaintiffs in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiffs are also entitled to recover their reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to California Penal Codes§§ 496 and 502(e).

Punitive Damages:

417. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the aforementioned acts of the Defendants Rooke and Roguess were willful and malicious in that the acts described above were done with the deliberate intent to injure Plaintiffs business and advance the business of the *Jingit Enterprise* and their own wealth while willfully, intentionally and knowingly causing harm to Plaintiffs business and Property. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to punitive damages.

Injunctive Relief:

418. Plaintiffs have also suffered irreparable injury from these acts, and due to the continuing threat of such injury, have no adequate remedy at law, entitling-them to injunctive relief.

Count XVII. Fraud-Misrepresentation *(RICO Defendants Rooke and Rogness)*

- 419. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "418" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.
- 420. At all times relevant hereto, RICO Defendants Rooke and Rogness jointly and/or severally were and are unlawfully in possession of Plaintiffs' IP with a stated valuation of \$1,300,000,000 US Dollars and have through the Jingit Enterprise Entities willfully and fraudulently converted Plaintiffs IP and are unlawfully-falsely holding themselves out to the public and others claiming that they are the owners of the

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 Plaintiffs' **IP** and have the right to use said **IP** in the and conduct the affairs and business of the *Jingit Enterprise Entities* while in the district of this Court and throughout the world, to the detriment and loss of Plaintiffs in their business and Property.

- 421. At all times relevant hereto, the *RICO Defendants* Rooke and Rogness jointly and/or severally were and are acting as an *association-in-fact* and have unlawfully-fraudulently invested/taken possession and control of the *IP* to the detriment and loss of Plaintiffs coBuy and Indiezone.
- 422. In performance of the Scheme and fraudulent inducement of Plaintiffs, so as to cause them to allow *RICO Defendants Rooke* and *Rogness* to remain in their employment past their demand for a new equity distribution so as to provide them the opportunity to further infringe or otherwise misappropriate Plaintiffs IP and then enter into a release Agreements not to compete on multiple occasions as described heretofore and at above, and thereafter the *RICO Defendants* Rooke and Rogness in each stage of the fraudulent Scheme did telephonically and/or electronically falsely stated to Plaintiffs claims of loyalty and temporary employment which *RICO Defendants* Rooke and Rogness knew were false-misleading when uttered and intended to induce Plaintiffs' reliance on in their consent-agreement to allow them to temporarily leave their employ without a turnover of the IP, wherein Plaintiff relied on their statements to their detriment.
- 423. The *RICO Defendants* make the foregoing statements in violation of their Agreements, fiduciary and common law duties, fully knowing that each statement was a fraudulent, misrepresented which omitted material information so as to make them true.
- 424. The *RICO Defendants* Rooke and Rogness knowingly and intentionally made false and material misrepresentations and omissions, participated in the fraudulent Scheme as set forth above, to induce to Plaintiffs to enter into a release agreement form their employment in the furtherance of the Scheme to them and injure them in their business and property.
- 425. The false statements, acts, misrepresentations, and material omissions of the RICO Defendants Rooke and Rogness as set forth above were designed and served to create

 and sustain a false reliance by Plaintiffs so as to create the appearance of their continuing activities and business operations.

- 426. The *RICO Defendants* Rooke and Rogness knew or were willful and reckless in knowing of the material omissions and representations referred to herein. Had this information been truthfully and completely disclosed, the *RICO Defendants* Rooke and Rogness would have been unable to consummate the Agreement and gain control of Plaintiff's IP.
- 427. The acts and omissions of the *RICO Defendants* Rooke and Rogness as set forth herein, constituted a Plan, Scheme and unlawful course of conduct that operated as a fraud and deceit on Plaintiffs, the purpose and effect of which was to induce Plaintiff to enter into the Agreement with the *RICO Defendants*, Rooke and Rogness while the *RICO Defendants* fraudulently and willfully planned to convert the Plaintiffs IP.
- 428. By reason of, and but for the foregoing, the RICO Defendants directly and indirectly committed fraud in that they: (a) employed devices, Schemes and artifices to defrand; (b) omitted/altered or failed to state material facts in the Agreement in order to make the Agreements-documents, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and (c) engaged in acts, practices in the course of business that operated as a fraud and deceit upon each Plaintiff.
- Defendants' Rooke and Rogness fraud, Plaintiffs have been damaged, including the loss of investments, loss of corporate opportunities for profit and the usurpation of those opportunities which has been caused to create the attendant profits to the RICO Defendants Rooke and Rogness, Hazel, Ashkar, Jingit Holdings, Jingit Financial and Jingit LLC., causing losses to Plaintiffs in the conduct of the Jingit Enterprise, with the resulting injury to their businesses and property in the sum of \$1,300,000,000 US Dollars by the RICO Defendants intentional and wrongful usurpation-destruction seizure of the Joint Venture funds-projects.
- 430. By reason of, and but for the foregoing, the *RICO Defendants* actions have been illegal willful and outrageous and undertaken with reckless indifference to the

rights of Plaintiffs, and as such Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of punitive or exemplary damages to be determined by a jury.

Count XVIII. Intentional Interference With Prospective Economic Advantage *(All RICO Defendants)*

- 431. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "I" through "430" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.
- 432. Both eoBuy and Indiezone had a joint deployment and deployment strategy and business expectancy in the secrecy of the IP created by way of their combined unique, proprietary trade secrets and software processes and in continuing advantageous economic relationships with retailers and merchandisers including, Mexi, Wal-Mart, Kraft General Electric, Target and other prospective purchasers and licensees of Plaintiffs' support services and us licensees for its software and trade secrets.
- 433. These relationships contained the probability of future economic benefit in the form of profitable support service contracts and enterprise software licenses. Had the **RICO Defendants** refrained from engaging in the unlawful and wrongful affairs of the **Jingit Enterprise** and activities through the conduct described in this complaint, there is a substantial probability that the support customers of **eoBuy** and **Indiezone** would have initiated licenses and continued to renew licenses with expanded support contracts between their companies and Plaintiffs rather than with the **Jingit Enterprise** as controlled by **RICO Defendants**.

Intentional Interference:

434. The RICO Defendants knew about these economic relationships as established by the Plaintiffs' joint deployment strategies and agreements described above, and knew that these relationships would be interfered with and disrupted when the RICO Defendants intentionally accessed Plaintiffs' Server and used their knowledge

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to sabotage the Server where they acted with disregard to their Agreements and fiduciary duties, and instead, they illegally:

- gained unauthorized access to Plaintiffs' Server systems into Plaintiffs' password-protected files in violation of the agreements governing such access;
- gained unauthorized access to the unique codes compellation and processes encoded into the software and support materials available on the Server systems through in violation of the agreements governing such access, including by using log in credentials with no right or license to the software and support materials taken and destroyed by the RICO Defendants;
- breached the agreements governing access to, and use of,
 the files and the software and support materials available through
 it;
- lured Plaintiffs current and prospective customers by making promotional and marketing videos and statements regarding false authorship and other false claims of ownership and otherwise provided access to the Public's use of the unique processes and trade secrets of Plaintiffs which was-were only made possible because of the RICO Defendants' improper access to, and taking from, Plaintiffs Server systems files intended to be maintained as secret;
- used information learned through the improper access to, and taking from the Server systems files intended to provide support services to the Plaintiffs' operation and used them in the affairs of the *Jingit Enterprise* for the financial gain of each RICO Defendant and,

gaining unauthorized access to Plaintiff IP and thereafter releasing the IP through deceptive representations to users customers, causing those customers to infringe on Plaintiffs property for a lack of license agreements with Plaintiffs, disseminating-distribution of the IP software hundreds and thousands of times onto unauthorized users systems, and using those copies for various improper purposes, including without limitation the unauthorized branding of Plaintiffs IP as the property of the Jingit Enterprise.

435. RICO Defendants conduct was wrongful by a measure beyond the fact of the interference itself. RICO Defendants gained unauthorized access to Plaintiffs' Server systems through protected password-files, breached the agreements governing access to the system, and use of it, including the software and support materials available through it, and wrongfully used the Plaintiffs' Property that they found there to advance their services eliminate or hinder Plaintiffs entry into the e-commerce markets, and otherwise obtain and retain profits for current and prospective clients to the past and continued exclusion of the Plaintiffs with the willful, intentional in injury to their business and Property.

Prospective Clients-Economic Advantage:

- 436. Simultaneously, the RICO Defendants manipulated Plaintiffs' known customers using the Plaintiffs' unique processes and deployment strategies installing them onto the RICO Defendants own computer systems and using them to lure away Plaintiffs' current and prospective clients.
- 437. This conduct, as alleged above means of action constitutes violations of numerous state and federal statutes and codes, including, but not limited to, violation of the Federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030 et seq., receipt of stolen property, cal. Penal code § 496, unauthorized access to computers, cal. Penal code § 502, wire fraud, 18 U.S.C. § 1343, violation of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962, fraud and related

 activity in connection with an access device, 18 U.S.C. § 1029, and violation of the Stored communications Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2701. Defendants' conduct also constitutes trespass to chattels, breach of contract, and unjust enrichment.

438. By reason and result of the RICO Defendants' acts, the above-described relationships have been actually disrupted, causing certain current and prospective clients to lose interest and otherwise cancel commitments with Plaintiffs and instead enter into agreements with the Jingit Enterprise entities in the use of the unique eoBuy micro billing and Indiezone Ad Engine processing.

Damages:

439. By reason and result of the foregoing there exists a direct and proximate result of harm form the *RICO Defendants'* actions, wherein Plaintiffs have suffered economic harm, including, but not limited to, loss of profits from sales or licenses to current and potential customers in the purchase-use of Plaintiffs' licenses, support services in an amount to be proven at trial.

Injunctive Releif:

440. In each instance the *RICO Defendants'* wrongful-illegal conduct was a substantial factor in causing this harm. Unless Defendants are restrained by appropriate injunctive relief, their actions are likely to recur and will cause Plaintiffs irreparable injury for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

Count XIX. Negligent Interference With Prospective Economic Advantage *(All Defendants)*

- 441. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "440" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.
- 442. Both **eoBuy** and **Indiezone** had a joint deployment and deployment strategy and business expectancy in the secrecy of the **IP** created by way of their combined unique, proprietary trade secrets and software processes and in continuing advantageous economic

relationships with retailers and merchandisers including Wal-Mart, Kraft General Electric,
Target and other prospective purchasers and licensees of Plaintiffs' support services and us licenses for its software and trade secrets.

443. These relationships contained the probability of future economic benefit in the

443. These relationships contained the probability of future economic benefit in the form of profitable support service contracts and enterprise software licenses. Had the RICO Defendants refrained from engaging in the unlawful and wrongful affairs of the Jingit Enterprise and activities through the conduct described in this complaint, there is a substantial probability that the support customers of eoBuy and Indiezone would have initiated licenses and continued to renew licenses with expanded support contracts between their companies and Plaintiffs rather than with the Jingit Enterprise as controlled by RICO Defendants.

Negligent Interference:

- 444. The *RICO Defendants* knew or should have known about these economic relationships as established by the Plaintiffs' joint deployment strategies and agreements described above, and knew or should have known that these relationships would be interfered with and disrupted when the *RICO Defendants* accessed Plaintiffs' Server and damage the Server where they acted with reckless-carcless disregard to their Agreements and fiduciary duties, and improperly:
 - gained unauthorized access to Plaintiffs' Server systems into Plaintiffs' password-protected files in violation of the agreements governing such access;
 - gained unauthorized access to the unique codes compellation and processes encoded into the software and support materials available on the Server systems through in violation of the agreements governing such access, including by using log in credentials with no right or license to the software and support materials taken and destroyed by the RICO Defendants;
 - breached the agreements governing access to, and use of, the
 files and the software and support materials available through it;

- lured Plaintiffs current and prospective customers by making promotional and marketing videos and statements regarding false authorship and other false claims of ownership and otherwise provided access to the Public's use of the unique processes and trade secrets of Plaintiffs which was-were only made possible because of the *RICO Defendants'* improper access to, and taking from, Plaintiffs Server systems files intended to be maintained as secret:
- used information learned through the improper access to, and taking from the Server systems files intended to provide support services to the Plaintiffs' operation and used them in the affairs of the *Jingit Enterprise* for the financial gain of each RICO Defendant and,
- gaining unauthorized access to Plaintiff IP and thereafter releasing the IP through deceptive representations to users customers, causing those customers to infringe on Plaintiffs property for a lack of license agreements with Plaintiffs, disseminating-distribution of the IP software hundreds and thousands of times onto unauthorized users systems, and using those copies for various improper purposes, including without limitation the unauthorized branding of Plaintiffs IP as the property of the *Jingit Enterprise*.

445. Defendants' conduct was wrongful-negligent by a measure beyond the fact of the interference itself. Defendants gained unauthorized access to Plaintiffs' Server systems through protected password-files, breached the agreements governing access to the system, and use of it, including the software and support materials available through it, and wrongfully used the Plaintiffs' **Property** that they found there to advance their services

eliminate or hinder Plaintiffs entry into the e-commerce markets, and otherwise obtain and retain profits for current and prospective clients to the past and continued exclusion of the Plaintiffs with the willful, intentional in injury to their business and Property.

Prospective Clients-Economic Advantage:

- 446. Simultaneously, the *RICO Defendants* manipulated Plaintiffs' known customers using the Plaintiffs' unique processes and deployment strategies installing them onto the *RICO Defendants* own computer systems and using them to lure away Plaintiffs' current and prospective clients.
- 447. This conduct, as alleged above means of action constitutes violations of numerous state and federal statutes and codes, including, but not limited to, violation of the Federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030 et seq., receipt of stolen property, cal. Penal code § 496, unauthorized access to computers, cal. Penal code § 502, wire fraud. 18 U.S.C. § 1343, violation of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962, fraud and related activity in connection with an access device, 18 U.S.C. § 1029, and violation of the Stored communications Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2701. Defendants' conduct also constitutes trespass to chattels, breach of contract, and unjust enrichment.
- 448. By reason and result of the *RICO Defendants'* acts, the above-described relationships have been actually disrupted, causing certain current and prospective clients to lose interest and otherwise cancel commitments with Plaintiffs and instead enter into agreements with the *Jingit Enterprise* entities in the use of the unique **coBuy** micro billing and Indiczone Ad Engine processing.

Damages:

449. By reason and result of the foregoing there exists a direct and proximate result of harm form the *RICO Defendants'* actions, wherein Plaintiffs have suffered economic harm, including, but not limited to, loss of profits from sales or licenses to current and potential customers in the purchase-use of Plaintiffs' licenses, support services in an amount to be proven at trial.

Injunctive Releif:

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450. In each instance the *RICO Defendants'* wrongful-illegal conduct was a substantial factor in causing this harm. Unless Defendants are restrained by appropriate injunctive relief, their actions are likely to recur and will cause Plaintiffs irreparable injury for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

Count XX. Breach of Contract *(Against Rooke and Rogness)*

451. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "450" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.

Agreement:

- 452. Defendants **Rooke** and **Rogness** agreed to be bound by the Terms of their employment agreements with Plaintiff and the special terms of secrecy and confidentiality together with the legal restrictions rights and duties, and/or the legal obligations contained in those documents.
- 453. Plaintiffs performed all conditions, covenants, and promises required on their part to be performed in accordance with the terms and conditions.

Breach of Agreement:

- 454. Defendants have breached the terms of their agreements the legal duties restrictions, among other things:
 - gained unauthorized access to Plaintiffs' Server systems into Plaintiffs' password-protected files in violation of the agreements governing such access;
 - gained unauthorized access to the unique codes compellation and processes encoded into the software and support materials available on the Server systems through in

violation of the agreements governing such access, including by using log in credentials with no right or license to the software and support materials taken and destroyed by the RICO Defendants;

- breached the agreements governing access to, and use of, the files and the software and support materials available through it;
- Jured Plaintiff's current and prospective customers by making promotional and marketing videos and statements regarding false authorship and other false claims of ownership and otherwise provided access to the Public's use of the unique processes and trade secrets of Plaintiffs which was-were only made possible because of the RICO Defendants' improper access to, and taking from, Plaintiffs Server systems files intended to be maintained as secret:
- used information learned through the improper access to, and taking from the Server systems files intended to provide support services to the Plaintiffs' operation and used them in the affairs of the *Jingit Enterprise* for the financial gain of each *RICO Defendant* and,
- eleasing the IP through deceptive representations to users customers, causing those customers to infringe on Plaintiffs property for a lack of license agreements with Plaintiffs, disseminating-distribution of the IP software hundreds and thousands of times onto unauthorized users systems, and using those copies for various improper purposes, including without limitation the unauthorized branding of Plaintiffs IP as the property of the *Jingit Enterprise*.

Damages:

455. By reason of the breach of their Agreements with Plaintiffs Defendants Rooke and Rogness violated the terms and legal restrictions, therein causing damages to Plaintiffs in an amount to be proven at trial.

Count XXL

Trespass To Chattels

(Against Rooke and Rogness)

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456. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "455" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.

Trespass:

- 457. At all times mentioned in this Complaint, Plaintiffs had legal title or license to and actual possession of one another's IP and support materials on the Server system, as described above.
- 458. Defendants intentionally interfered with the use or possession of both the **IP** and supporting system, and the copies of support materials housed for licensed access through their Server. Defendants' trespass and interference proximately caused damage to Plaintiffs Property. including, but not limited to, damage to the functionality of Plaintiffs Server, damage to Plaintiffs rights to dominion and control over its Property, and damage to the confidential nature of the information on its Server.

Damages:

- By reason of the Defendants illegal acts Plaintiffs' Property has been greatly diminish in value and deprived Plaintiff of the intended exclusive uses of its IP and unique processing system.
- 460. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover any and all damages it sustained as a result of such trespass, in an amount to be determined at trial, but in no event a sum less than One Billion Three Hundred Million \$1,300,000,000 Dollars.

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Injunctive Relief:

- 461. Defendants' trespass interfered with, and damaged, the integrity and functionality of Plaintiffs' IP and support materials by reason of their partial disclosure and illegal use if said IP.
- 462. Defendants will continue to commit such acts and will continue to disclose the IP which therefore threatens to cause irreparable harm to Plaintiffs, for which no remedy at law is adequate to compensate it for the injuries inflicted and threatened.

Count XXII. Unjust Enrichment/Restitution *(Against All Defendants) *

- 463. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "462" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.
- 464. Defendants unjustly received financial and other business benefits at the expense of Plaintiffs through the *RICO Defendants'* wrongful conduct, including Defendants' breach of the agreements and laws-Codes governing access to and use of Plaintiffs Computer network and support system and its unique interface to Plaintiff's planned business deployment.
- 465. By reason of the foregoing illegal conduct Defendants have wrongfully obtained an unfair economic and technical advantage.
- 466. Likewise, Defendants' trespassed into Plaintiffs' computer network, and Defendants computer fraud concerning their **IP** and support materials, which took substantial time and to develop and at a cost of in excess of Twenty Million (\$20,000,000) Dollars.
- 467. The *RICO Defendants* continue to unjustly remain these benefits at the expense of Plaintiffs. It would be unjust for Defendants to retain any value they obtained as a result of their wrongful conduct.

COUNT XXIII. Breach of Fiduciary Duties

* (RICO Defendants Rooke and Rogness)*

468. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "467" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.

- 469. The Defendants Rooke and Rogness have violated the fiduciary duties owed to the Plaintiffs Corporations and its shareholders and have acted to put their personal interests ahead of the interests; of Plaintiff Corporations and its shareholders or abandoned their duties.
- 470. These Defendants have taken actions which ensure their interests at the expense of Plaintiff Corporations and its shareholders and taken an unfair advantage by effectively remove the Plaintiffs their right to deploy their IP.
- 471. By the acts, transactions, and courses of conduct alleged herein, *RICO*Defendants Rooke and Rogness, individually and acting as a part of a common plan/Scheme will unfairly deprive Plaintiff and of their exclusive right to their IP.
- 472. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm unless the actions of these Defendants are enjoined and a process of turnover of the **Jingit** operations is immediately order by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Count XXIV.

Imposition of Constructive Trust Appointment of Referee Injunctive Relief * (Against All Defendants)*

- 473. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "472" above of this Complaint as though ully set forth here and again.
- 474. *RICO Defendants*, Rooke and Rogness were in a confidential and fiduciary relationship of trust and loyalty with each of the Plaintiff Corporations wherein there were written Agreements providing a promise on the part of these not to disclose, to keep secret, and otherwise refrain from the improper use and dissemination-distribution of Plaintiffs' IP and Trade Secrets.
- 475. Commencing in or about June of 2009, *RICO Defendants* Rooke and Rogness 2009, began to violate their duty of trust, intentionally, willfully and with disregard of the Agreements with Plaintiffs and began to infiringe or otherwise misappropriate Plaintiffs' IP.
- 476. In performance of the scheme to infringe-misappropriate Plaintiffs **IP**, **RICO Defendants**, collectively and each individually, are currently in possession or will in the future

will come into possession, of funds-assets, which are rightfully the property of Plaintiffs, by operation of the *Jingit Enterprise*.

- 477. The *RICO Defendants* have no legal right to hold and/or enjoy any such funds-assets in equity and good conscience, as such, any funds which come into the possession of the *RICO Defendants* shall only do so as a direct consequence of their scheme and artifice to defraud the Plaintiffs.
- 478. Plaintiffs are entitled to the establishment of a constructive trust consisting of the benefit conferred upon Defendants by the revenues derived from their wrongful conduct and for the expense of Plaintiffs work including as alleged above, any and all profits derived from their wrongful conduct.
- 479. That by reason of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled to the appointment of a Referee; upon the imposition of the constructive trust over any profits made directly or indirectly and arising from the conduct complained of herein together with permanent injunctive relief prohibiting the Defendants from claiming ownership or use of Plaintiffs' IP in any manner.

Count XXV. An Accounting *(All Defendants)*

- 480. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "479" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.
- 481. Since at least June 2009, the *RICO Defendants* have conspired to conduct business through the use of unlawful conduct including, but not limited to:
 - (a) Breaching the Agreements governing access to or use of Plaintiffs' Server, their IP and trade secrets;
 - (b) Intentionally and/or negligently interfering with Plaintiffs' prospective economic advantage with its existing and potential customers;

- (c) Improperly, willfully, and unlawfully taking commercial advantage of the investment in Plaintiffs' IP and by Jangit for the purpose of sabotaging Plaintiff's ability to do business and compete in the e-commerce market; and,
- (d) Fraudulently accessing and intentionally trespassing on Plaintiff's password-protected customer support network, without authorization or consent, and in otherwise exceeding authorized consent in furtherance of their unlawful and deceptive scheme as described above.
- 482. Defendants have received money as a result of their illegal activities and other wrongful misconduct, all at the expense of, and undertaken at the expense of Plaintiffs, and as such said money is rightfully due to Plaintiffs.
- 483. The amount of money due from Defendants to Plaintiffs is presently unknown to Plaintiffs and cannot be ascertained without an accounting of the income and gross profits Defendants have obtained through their wrongful and unlawful conduct.
- 484. Plaintiffs are entitled, therefore, to a full accounting of all financial transaction involving all of the *RICO Defendants* and the *Jingit Enterprise* as to all transaction between them and any third party-creditors-debtors involving the use of Plaintiff's copyright, trade secrets and/or conversion of Plaintiffs property.

Count XXVI. Permanent Injunction *(All Defendants)*

- 485. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "484 above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.
- 486. That by reason of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled a preliminary injunction, and a permanent injunction, all enjoining *Defendants*, and each of them, and

their agents, servants, and employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for them in the use of Plaintiffs' IP any and all claims of ownership thereof.

Count XXVII. Declaratory Judgment *(All Defendants)*

- 487. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate and otherwise allege by reference the allegations of paragraphs numbered "1" through "486" above of this Complaint as though fully set forth here and again.
- 488. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Plaintiffs and Defendants concerning their respective rights and duties in that Plaintiffs contend the Defendants have infringed, misappropriated or arc otherwise unlawfully used its **IP** without lawful right authority or consent.
- 489. Plaintiffs' desires a judicial determination of its rights and duties, and a declaration as to ownership of the **coBuy** and **Indiezone IP**.
- 490. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances in order that Plaintiff may exercise their exclusive rights of ownership.
- 491. That by reason of the unlawful conduct of the Defendants, Plaintiffs have and will continue to suffer financial loss and other burdens now being suffered by unsettled state of affairs.
- 492. To date, Plaintiffs have suffered actual damages in excess of \$20,000,000, with a potential loss in excess of \$1,300,000,000.

Prayer For Relief

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that this Court enter judgment against Defendants as follows:

That Plaintiffs be granted injunctive and monetary relief, with the resulting injury to their businesses and property, in an amount to be proven at trial, including profits attributable to the infringement not taken into account in computing actual damages-17 U.S.C. § 504(b) and statutory damages under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), on each of the foregoing claims under both the federal and state laws and under the common law for

claim involving or related to allegations of Copyright infringement 17 U.S.C. 501-506(a)(1)(A), 17 U.S.C. 106 Exclusive rights in copyrighted works; 15 U.S.C. 1114, 18 U.S.C. 1030(a)(2)(C), 1030(a)(4), 1030(a)(5)(B), 1030(a)(5)(C), 1030(c)(2), 1030(g), 18 U.S.C. 1029 of the Federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act; Trade Mark-Trade Dress; Federal Trademark Act of 1946, as amended (the Lanham Act), 15 U.S.C. 1125(a), 1125(e) 1125(d), in an amount to be determined at trial, profits made by Defendants on sales of products by use of the Mark and the costs of this action; 18 U.S.C. 1341 mail fraud and 1343 wire fraud; 18 U.S.C. 1832 (theft of trade secrets), 18 U.S.C. 1956 and 1957 money laundering, engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity; in violation of the RICO Statute 18 U.S.C. 1961-1968, et seq., in the sums of no less than \$20,000,000.00 Million Dollars in actual loss and One Billion Three Hundred Thousand (\$1,300,000,000.00) Dollars in loss of economic advantage; 18 U.S.C. 2314-2315 possession and receipt of stolen property; and 18 U.S.C. 2319, criminal infringement of a copyright; in violation of the Stored Communications Act, 18 U.S.C. 2701- 1, 2701(a)(2); California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 and 17500 et seq.; Cal. Penal Code 496 receipt of stolen property: Cal. Penal Code 502 unauthorized access to computers; theft of trade secrets; Cal. Civ. Code 3426.11 any and all other federal laws; California state laws and common law applications for Negligence per se, Negligent Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage; Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage, Trespass to Chattels, and Unjust Enrichment, Fraud-Misrepresentation, Aiding and Abetting: California state laws and common law applications for direct, contributory or vicarious copyright infringement, direct, contributory or vicarious trademark infringement, in the sums of no less than \$20,000,000.00 Million Dollars in actual loss and One Billion Three Hundred Thousand (\$1,300,000,000.00) Dollars in loss of economic advantage; specifically, that the RICO Defendants and all of their respective officers, agents, servants, representatives, employees, attorneys, and all other persons acting in concert with them be enjoined from:

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- A. Using the IP including its trademark Music.Me, or any trademark confusingly similar to the Music.Me trademark, in connection with the marketing, promotion, advertising, sale, or distribution of any of its products or services;
- directly or indirectly engaging in false advertising or promotions of Jingit products;
- 2. making or inducing others to make any false, mislcading or deceptive statement of fact, or representation of fact in connection with the ownership, promotion, advertisement, packaging, display, sale, offering for sale, processing, methodology, circulation or distribution of Plaintiffs' IP software/products-proprietary processes by making false representations regarding Plaintiffs' ownership or right of use;
- B. That *RICO Defendants* file, within ten (10) days from entry of a preliminary injunction, a declaration with this Court signed under penalty of perjury certifying the manner in which Defendants have and will comply with the terms of the injunction as ordered by this Court;
- C. That the *RICO Defendants* be ordered to correct any erroneous impression persons may have derived concerning the nature, characteristics, or qualities of Plaintiffs' IP including without limitation:
- I the sending of a registered letter (with a copy to Plaintiffs to all internet search engines, including but not limited to, Google, Yahoo!, Bing and other search engines, requesting that Defendants' keyword advertising and sponsored advertisements be removed from their search engines;
- 2. the placement of corrective advertising on the Jingit LLC., websites informing sponsors consumers of their prior misrepresentations regarding Plaintiff's IP and the false statements of ownership;
- the removal of all false and misleading links to any other
 Defendants websites;

N. That Plaintiffs be granted such further relief as the Court may deem just.

action;

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Dated: September 10, 2013 Douglas R. Dollinger, Esq.-Pro Hoc Vice Bar No. N.Y. 2354926 260 Main Street Goshen, New York 19924 Tel. 845.915.6820 Facs. 845.915.6801 E-mail ddollingeresq@gmail.com Seth D. Fleyman, Esq. CA Bar No. 194120CA 2600 Michelson Drive, Suite 900. Irvine, CA 92612. Tel: 855.439.6628 Fax: 855.407.7714 e-mail sch@hevmanlegal.com ~ 106 → Complaint